

5/5/77

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

This material has been cleared
by Brzezinski and Fallows.

Rick (wds)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

Peter Bourne

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Z. Brzezinski

Re: Message to the President
of the World Health Assembly

WASHINGTON

ok
F

FROM: Peter Bourne P.B.

P.B.

PGB : SS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
✓	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

		KRAFT
		LANCE
		LINDER
		MITCHELL
		POSTON
		PRESS
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SCHULTZE
		SIEGEL
		SMITH
		STRAUSS
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 4, 1977

ok
J

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Peter Bourne **P.B.**

SUBJECT: Message to the President of the World
Health Assembly

It looks now very unlikely that you will be able to drop in on the World Health Assembly. So that it does not look as though you have ignored them completely Zbig and I thought it would be an important gesture for me to deliver the attached statement from you to the President of the World Health Assembly.

PGB:ss

Attachment

_____ approve

_____ disapprove

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE THIRTIETH
WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

I want to commend the outstanding work of the World Health Organization, under the leadership of Dr. Halfdan Mahler. Public health has been a particular concern of mine for many years. My mother is a nurse, and my wife is deeply committed to improving health services.

During my lifetime, science and technology have brought under control a number of diseases that once weakened, crippled, or killed people throughout my home state of Georgia.

But many parasitic and infectious diseases remain, even in a country such as ours. In some areas of the southeastern United States, more than 25 percent of the children suffer from intestinal parasites.

The situation is far worse, of course, in countries which have not yet reached the technical and scientific levels made possible by our abundance of natural resources. In the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, some two billion people live with the constant threat of malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, measles, yaws, and other terrible diseases.

Malnutrition and high population growth rates complicate the problems of health care -- and the chief sufferers are children.

In Upper Volta, to pick one tragic example from many, the median age of death is three years.

These questions affect us all, since increased international travel hastens the spread of disease throughout the world. But a greater degree of cooperation between scholars and scientists of all nations can slow that spread, and even wipe out certain diseases altogether. Smallpox, for example, is almost eradicated except for Somalia.

In my speech to the United Nations General Assembly several weeks ago, I emphasized our commitment to basic human rights. These include the right of every human being to be free from unnecessary disease.

To work toward that right, we will offer to share our medical know-how with all nations, regardless of politics or ideology. We will work together to control disease, improve nutrition, and raise the quality and productivity of life throughout the world.

The United States is ready to help develop a truly international program to identify and report epidemic and endemic diseases. We will work with the World Health Organization, as well as with individual countries, in a global effort to give early warning of impending disease outbreaks.

The gap in health and productivity between developed and developing nations is bound to increase political and social instability in the world.

In some measure this gap is due to unequal distribution and consumption of food, energy, and water. We know the economic and social consequences to other nations of our own waste of nonrenewable energy resources, and we are determined to correct the situation.

We also know that health and economic development are closely linked. The child with malaria often misses school. The anemic worker, with a parasitic infection, is less productive than he should be. We need to pursue programs which break this cycle of poverty, disease and hunger.

When I return to the United States, I will ~~name a~~ ^{strive} ~~Presidential task force to seek~~ ^{Personally to find} ways in which our government and the private sector can better cooperate with other nations on health, population and nutritional needs.

The United States supports the World Health Organization's expanded immunization program. My country has pioneered in the development of polio and measles vaccine, and will continue to support vaccine research.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

My country also supports the bold and innovative new program of research in tropical diseases being developed in cooperation with the World Health Organization. These efforts will bring us closer to our goal: a world in which all people can live free from fear of crippling and debilitating diseases.

The preamble of the World Health Organization's constitution says, "The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being."

The United States will do its best to bring that right within the reach of all.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: May 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Zbigniew Brzezinski

Jim Fallows

Tim Kraft

Today Powell

FOR INFORMATION:

- attempt to release of statement

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Peter Bounre memo 5/2 re World Assembly, Geneva May 9th.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 11:00 A.M.

DAY: Wednesday

DATE: May 4, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Peter Bourne *P.B.*

SUBJECT: World Health Assembly, Geneva May 9th.

You had indicated that should time permit you would stop by the World Health Assembly which will be meeting in Geneva at the time of your visit there with President Assad on May 9th.

Your comments would be very informal. A brief statement is attached with talking points.

Should you not be able to go I recommend that we release a brief statement anyway, so as to not totally disappoint the approximately 150 ministers of health and other 400 - 500 officials who will be there. Alternatively I could deliver the message on your behalf.

I will be in Geneva on May 9th for final coordination of this issue.

PGB:ss

Attachment

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT FOR THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, MAY 9, 1977

Thank you very much for the honor of addressing you today. This is an especially important moment for me personally.

As many of you may know, my home State of Georgia is in the southern part of the United States. In my lifetime I have seen many parts of Georgia move from underdevelopment, lacking in adequate public health, education, and productivity, to thriving communities with a good economy and quality of life.

My country has been blessed with an abundance of natural resources, and has, through the years, developed a high degree of industrial technology, and the ability to devote considerable effort toward medical scientific and technological research and development. Now, because of science and technology, we in the United States, including the southern part, have controlled or eradicated some of these diseases.

Many parasitic and infectious diseases, however, are still major killers and cripples both in my country and worldwide. We live in an increasingly small world as it is often said, and these diseases affect in one way or

another all of us. Therefore, we have and will continue to share our medical knowledge with others. We have entered into partnerships with other governments and multilateral organizations through cooperative agreements to exchange information, scholars, and to provide technical assistance to developing countries which request it. However, the task has only begun. Still some two billion people are held in hostage by malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, measles, yaws, and other terrible diseases which afflict people in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Malnutrition and high population growth rates, companions of poor health conditions, also persist and compound the problem of health care and give rise to continuing high infant mortality, short life expectancy and lives riddled with pain and despair. Unnecessary human suffering must be ended. Essential human needs must be satisfied.

Several weeks ago, I addressed the United Nations General Assembly and emphasized the basic human right of every human being to freedom from hunger, poverty, disease and political repression. Today, I repeat that pledge to support those fundamental rights and further, I wish to express a firm commitment to cooperate with all nations through a world health partnership to share our medical know-how with all those who desire to enter into such

partnerships, regardless of political or ideological philosophy, and strive toward a global effort to control disease, improve nutrition, and strengthen the quality and productivity of family life.

Furthermore, the United States stands ready to engage in a cooperative program to strengthen the global effort now centered in the World Health Organization, to identify and report epidemic and endemic diseases. Early warning of impending disease outbreaks is crucial to control the spread of disease and the United States will cooperate through the World Health Organization and bilaterally to develop a truly international epidemiological program.

The past decade might be characterized as one of growing appreciation of the interdependence of the global human community. A continuing, and in some cases growing gap in health and productivity between developed and developing nations can only further the political and social instability in many corners of the world. This cannot continue without severe consequences to all. The global resources of food, energy, and water, now unequally distributed and consumed are finite, and need to be conserved and used wisely.

As many of you are aware, the United States is greatly concerned about energy at the present time. We know the economic and social consequences to other nations of our

own continued waste of nonrenewable energy resources and are determined to correct that situation. Similarly, we know that health and economic development are closely interrelated. The child afflicted with malaria attends school sporadically, and the anemic worker, ill because of a parasitic infection, is unable to realize full productive potential. The close relationship between education, productivity, and status of health is well understood. But we need to pursue programs which take advantage of this knowledge and act to break the poverty, disease, and hunger cycle.

As a first step on my part and immediately upon my return to the United States, I will direct that a high-level task force prepare a government-wide report recommending policies to improve the United States Government and private sector's capacity to cooperate with other nations in meeting health, population, and nutritional needs.

The United States supports the World Health Organization's expanded program on immunization. My country has pioneered in the development of polio and measles vaccine and will continue to support research and training in vaccine research.

Further, my country supports the very bold and innovative World Health Organization program of research in tropical diseases. These and other efforts will enhance and make more possible the ultimate goal of all people to live a life free from fear of crippling and debilitating diseases.

In the final analysis, we in the United States are concerned about the health of people everywhere. For, if you or your family is afflicted by disease or poor nutrition, life can be, indeed, terrible. It should not be, and the United States is, therefore, dedicated to the cause of a healthy life for all mankind. I thank you all for this special opportunity to address you today.

April 30, 1977

Background

The Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) is Dr. Halfdan Mahler. He is a young, sophisticated Dane respected by everyone. Through his leadership, an excellent global tropical disease research program is nearly off the ground (a modest \$15 million is initially planned), and an overall decentralization of program activities is well underway to improve management and program responsiveness to regional needs. I have met with him twice and find him to be quite impressive.

The permanent organization of the WHO as presently constituted has been in existence only since 1948; it is a specialized agency of the U.N. system. The WHO helps governments requesting assistance in accordance with policies adopted by the World Health Assembly. Therefore, it is the annual Assembly meeting, with over 140 member states working together, that sets overall policy for health throughout the world. At this year's Assembly, there will be more than 140 countries represented usually by Cabinet-level Ministers of Health and backed by senior-level political operatives. This year is an especially important Assembly meeting for developing countries in view of the WHO's emphasis on its plans for tropical disease research, the nutrition theme of the meeting, and your presence.

Here is a quote from the Preamble of the WHO Constitution:

"The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social conditions."

One final note: International health people have told me that this U.S. delegation is one of the finest in a decade. We have been able to mobilize medical experts known worldwide for their leadership in this field. A day before your May 9th appearance, I will be in Geneva meeting with Ministers of Health, including those with whom we have no diplomatic relations. I will be available to give you a final briefing and/or introduce you to key officials. On the pages that follow, you will find answers to basic issues which may assist you in developing a perspective for the WHO address.

I. Why should the United States be involved?

A. Political Reasons

--As the leader of the free world, it is appropriate to advocate the basic human right of good health.

--Health and development are closely correlated; and a healthy nation is less economically dependent, more productive, and overall a stronger nation.

--It is nonideological and lacks the political connotations associated with military arms sales. Thus, medical diplomacy reaches a common denominator grassroots public which is not readily or easily reached through military assistance.

--Protects U.S. citizens; smallpox no longer a threat in the U.S. because of global control and, except for Somalia, almost eradicated. Lassa Fever showed up in the U.S. recently and demonstrates need for vigilance to protect U.S. citizens. Asian and Hong Kong flu are diseases known to be imported into the U.S.

--Parasitic diseases are still a substantial problem in some areas of the U.S.; more than 25 percent of children in some areas of south-east have intestinal parasites.

--Increasing numbers of U.S. travelers at risk of importing tropical diseases.

B. Humanitarian Reasons

--Brunt of disease borne by children; in Upper Volta, the median age of death is 3 years; balances U.S. image as arms supplier.

II. How does international health relate to overall U.S. foreign policy and especially human rights initiatives?

--Concern with human needs and especially health needs is conceptually very close to human rights.
--Health is much more likely to serve as a basis for consensus and joint concern with other nations.
--Health initiatives with other countries, involving the commitment of U.S. resources to the obvious benefit of the other nation may serve to balance vigilance in human rights.

III. What is the range of international health concerns beyond health sector assistance to poor countries?

--Diplomatic initiatives through health to countries with which we have little else in common.
--Research and development with other developed, intermediate and poor countries about (a) common health problems, especially cancer and heart disease; and (b) methods of providing core equitability at an affordable cost.

- Health manpower planning to avoid brain drain.
- Expansion of U.S. economy through appropriate export of medical services, supplies, and technical assistance.

IV. What is the difference between the long-term and short-term strategies for health in developing countries?

- Short-term focuses on communicable diseases and low-cost, simple preventive techniques for their control or eradication.
- Long-term focuses on major development issues:
 - population
 - food production and nutrition
 - maintenance of a healthy environment
 - education
 - institutionalization of health service delivery systems
- The short-term strategy is not a substitute for the long-term

V. By controlling diseases in tropical countries, aren't we making the population problem worse?

- No. In the long run, by reducing childhood and infant mortality, we make child spacing acceptable to parents who look to their surviving children as their only security. The alternative, and an unacceptable one, is to let children die of preventable diseases.

Date: May 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Zbigniew Brzezinski
Jim Fallows ✓
Tim Kraft

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Peter Bounre memo 5/2 re World Assembly, Geneva May 9th.

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TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 11:00 A.M.

DAY: Wednesday

DATE: May 4, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

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diseases altogether. Smallpox, for example, is almost eradicated except for Somalia.

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We also know that health and economic development are closely linked. The child with malaria often misses school. The anemic worker, with a parasitic infection, is less productive than he should be. We need to pursue programs which break this cycle of poverty, disease and hunger.

When I return to the United States, I will direct that a high-level task force seek ways in which our government and the private sector can better cooperate with other nations on health, population and nutritional needs.

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The preamble of the World Health Organization's constitution says, "The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being."

The United States will do its best to bring that right within the reach of all.

Urgent Staffing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1977

FOR: JESSICA TUCHMAN
FROM: RICK INDERFURTH
SUBJECT: Statement for World Health
Assembly

Jessica,

Dr. Brzezinski asked that you review
and comment on the attached as soon
as possible.

Rick

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1977
OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

FROM: Peter Bourne **P.B.**

SUBJECT: Statement for World Health Assembly

Attached is a draft statement for the President which I will deliver to the President of the World Health Assembly on his behalf.

1
0 I am attaching also for your staff a copy of the speech that Kennedy will deliver on Friday, May 6th. Regretably it is almost verbatim from the two memos I sent to the President, and Kennedy or his staff must have obtained copies of them. Even the figures which were estimates I made are the same. Kennedy called me about the speech today and I had little choice but to be supportive.

One way of outmaneuvering Kennedy would be to have the President's message sent by cable to Geneva on Thursday to be read to the assembly Friday morning prior to Kennedy's speech that evening. I would follow up on Monday and could then provide the typed signed copy for the record.

PGB:ss

Attachment

SPEECH ON INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

MAY 6, 1977

IT IS AN HONOR FOR ME TO BE HERE TODAY AND HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. I AM VERY GRATEFUL TO YOUR DISTINGUISHED CHAIRMAN, DR. GUNN, FOR THE INVITATION AND FOR THE EXTENSIVE EFFORTS HE HAS MADE TO ARRANGE FOR THIS MEETING.

I VERY MUCH WANTED TO COME TO GENEVA DURING THIS MEETING OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. I WANTED TO COME BECAUSE OF MY GREAT RESPECT FOR YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND FOR THE TIRELESS EFFORTS YOU CONTINUE TO MAKE ON BEHALF OF THE FOUR BILLION PEOPLE ON THIS PLANET. I WANTED TO COME TO ACKNOWLEDGE

YOUR IMPENDING SUCCESS IN ELEMENTARY SMALLPOX FROM THE FACE
OF THE EARTH -- WHICH WILL TRULY BE ONE OF THE MONUMENTAL
MEDICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF ALL TIME. I WANTED TO COME TO EXPRESS
MY SUPPORT AND ADMIRATION FOR THE NEW PATHS THE ORGANIZATION
HAS TAKEN UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP OF DOCTORS MAHLER
AND LAMBO. FINALLY, I WANTED TO COME TO PLEDGE MY COMMITMENT
TO YOUR ORGANIZATION; TO ASSURE YOU THAT I WILL DO ALL I CAN
TO CONVINCE THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE YOUR EFFORTS.

MY PREPARATION FOR THIS MEETING HAS BEEN A PROFOUNDLY
MOVING EXPERIENCE. I HAVE ALWAYS VIEWED MY ROLE IN THE UNITED
STATES SENATE AS BEING SPOKESMAN FOR THE POWERLESS IN OUR
SOCIETY -- FOR THOSE WHO NEED SOMEONE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL
TO SPEAK OUT ON THEIR BEHALF -- FOR BETTER HEALTH CARE,

BETTER NUTRITION, BETTER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, AND BETTER EDUCATION. I HAVE FELT ASHAMED OF THE CONDITIONS OF POVERTY, DISEASE, AND ILLITERACY THAT I HAVE FOUND IN THE MIDST OF THE PLENTY WHICH IS THE RULE IN THE UNITED STATES. BUT THESE PROBLEMS, AS DISTRESSING AND UNACCEPTABLE AS THEY ARE, PALE IN COMPARISON TO THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT ALL OF US AT THIS MEETING. HOW CAN ONE ORGANIZATION UNTANGLE THE WEB OF POVERTY, MALNUTRITION AND DISEASE WHICH SO TIGHTLY BINDS HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD? I WONDER HOW MANY CITIZENS OF MY OWN COUNTRY KNOW HOW OVERWHELMING THE PROBLEMS ARE. I WONDER HOW MANY CITIZENS OF ALL THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES REPRESENTED HERE KNOW OF THE HEAVY PENALTY PAID BY MILLIONS OF CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR OUR INABILITY TO PROVIDE THEM WITH FOOD, WATER, IMMUNIZATIONS AND MEDICAL CARE. IN

BRAZIL 80 PERCENT OF ALL DEATHS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR BY CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE. IN ALL THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, THE YOUNG CHILDREN ACCOUNT FOR ONE-HALF OF ALL DEATHS. HOW MANY PARENTS IN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES KNOW THAT? HOW MANY PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES KNOW THAT THE CHILDREN IN THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA DIE IN VAST NUMBERS BECAUSE OF MALNUTRITION?

IT IS ASTONISHING AND IT IS AN ENORMOUS HUMAN TRAGEDY THAT ONE-FOURTH OF THE PEOPLE ON THIS EARTH -- ONE BILLION MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN -- HAVE NO ACCESS TO ANY HEALTH CARE WHATSOEVER. ANOTHER ONE BILLION PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO ONLY THE MOST RUDIMENTARY AND INEFFECTIVE CARE. IN SOME NATIONS MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE HAVE NO HEALTH CARE AT ALL.

WE ALWAYS TALK ABOUT A SHORTAGE OF PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES. COMPARED WITH THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, WE ARE GLUTTED WITH PHYSICIANS. THERE ARE 1.5 MILLION DOCTORS IN THE WORLD -- 1.2 MILLION OF THEM LIVE IN DEVELOPED NATIONS AND SERVE ONE-FOURTH OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION. IN THE UNITED STATES, WE BEMOAN THE FACT THAT FEWER AND FEWER PHYSICIANS MAKE HOUSE CALLS. IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, WHERE 80 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION LIVE IN RURAL AREAS, THERE ARE ALMOST NO DOCTORS AT ALL -- ONLY ONE FOR EVERY 50,000 PEOPLE. IN THOSE SAME AREAS, THERE IS SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR ONLY 15 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.

I WONDER HOW MANY AMERICANS CAN UNDERSTAND THE DILEMMA FACING MILLIONS OF COUPLES IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS; THAT TO HAVE A SON AND WATCH HIM GROW TO MATURITY REQUIRES, ON

THE AVERAGE, SIX CHILDREN? THESE COUPLES KNOW THAT ONE-HALF THEIR CHILDREN WILL DIE BEFORE REACHING MATURITY. ONE-HALF WILL BE FEMALE. THUS, IT REQUIRES SIX CHILDREN TO HAVE A REASONABLE CHANCE OF ENSURING A FULL LIFE FOR JUST ONE SON, AND A FULL LIFE IN AFRICA IS JUST 43 YEARS!

THE UNITED STATES IS CURRENTLY CONCERNED ABOUT A DROP IN THE VACCINATION RATE FOR ITS CHILDREN. BUT WORLDWIDE, ONLY FOUR MILLION OUT OF EIGHTY MILLION CHILDREN BORN EACH YEAR ARE IMMUNIZED. THIS ALLOWS DISEASES SUCH AS TETANUS, MEASLES FOR AND POLIO, WHICH SAFE AND INEXPENSIVE VACCINES EXIST, TO REMAIN LEADING KILLERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

I BELIEVE MY COUNTRYMEN NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE LEVEL OF POVERTY CONFRONTING THE PEOPLE OF DEVELOPING NATIONS. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF THE LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES IN 1975 WAS LESS

THAN ONE-HALF THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE YEAR
OF OUR BIRTH AS A NATION. THE PER CAPITA GNP OF THESE NATIONS
WILL, BY THE YEAR 2000, ATTAIN THE LEVEL IT WAS IN THE UNITED
STATES IN 1776!

IN THE UNITED STATES WE WORRY ABOUT EPIDEMICS OF
FLU, LIMITED OUTBREAKS OF MEASLES, AND WHETHER OUR CHILDREN
WILL CATCH CHICKENPOX. YET THE REAL KILLERS AND CRIPPLERS ARE
DISEASES WHOSE NAMES WOULD BE UNFAMILIAR TO MOST AMERICANS:

*Direct
quote
from
Presidential
memo*

-- 300 MILLION PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD SUFFER

FROM VARIOUS FORMS OF FILARIASIS. IN AFRICA ONE

our

figures

PERSON IN TEN WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE "RIVER

BLINDNESS" FORM OF THIS DISEASE.

-- MALARIA AFFECTS 200 MILLION PEOPLE. IN TROPICAL

AFRICA EVERY CHILD OVER TWELVE MONTHS OF AGE WILL

GET THIS DISEASE AND ONE MILLION CHILDREN WILL

DIE OF IT EACH YEAR.

ALL OF THESE STATISTICS ARE WELL KNOWN TO YOU.

BEHIND THEM ARE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF LIVES OF DESPERATION
-- OF POVERTY, HUNGER AND CRIPPLING DISEASES; OF WOMEN WATCHING
THEIR CHILDREN WEAKENED BY MALNUTRITION SUCCUMB TO DISEASES
WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN PREVENTED; OF VILLAGES BEING DECIMATED
BY ILLNESSES WHICH BLIND THEIR PEOPLE; OF INDESCRIBABLE HUMAN
SUFFERING AND MISERY.

WHY THEN ISN'T MORE BEING DONE? WHY IS THE IMMEDIATE
OUTLOOK FOR THINGS TO GET WORSE BY THE YEAR 2000? WHY DON'T
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE OTHER
DEVELOPED NATIONS EXPRESS THEIR OUTRAGE AT THESE CONDITIONS
AND DEMAND THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS WORK TOWARDS SOLUTIONS? DO

THEY NOT CARE? I SUSPECT THAT IN THE PAST THE ANSWER IS THAT NO ONE HAS CONFRONTED THEM STARKLY AND PERSONALLY WITH THE FACTS. NO ONE HAS URGED THEM TO CARE OR GIVEN THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO CARE. MOST IMPORTANTLY, NO ONE HAS SHOWN THEM THAT THERE ARE THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE; CONCRETE STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO MAKE THINGS BETTER.

THE PEOPLE OF THE DEVELOPED NATIONS -- CERTAINLY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES -- ARE OVERWHELMED BY THEIR OWN PROBLEMS -- PROBLEMS OF INFLATION, OF SERIOUS SHORTAGES OF ENERGY, OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND A MYRIAD OF OTHERS. AS BIG AND AS IMPORTANT AS THESE PROBLEMS ARE, THEY ARE OVERSHADOWED BY THE VASTNESS OF THE PROBLEMS WE ARE ADDRESSING HERE TODAY. WITHOUT SHOWING HOW CONCRETE SOLUTIONS CAN BE ACHIEVED, THE TENDENCY IS TO BE OVERWHELMED BY THE PROBLEMS,

TO FEEL HELPLESS, TO FEEL THAT NOTHING CAN BE DONE. FROM
THERE IT IS AN EASY THING TO STOP THINKING ABOUT THE PROBLEM
AT ALL, TO PUT IT IN THE BACK OF ONE'S MIND, TO CEASE TO FEEL
AND UNDERSTAND THAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HALF THE PEOPLE OF
THIS EARTH -- TWO BILLION PEOPLE.

ONCE THAT HAPPENS, THEN THE PEOPLE WHO DON'T CARE
AND THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH DON'T HELP AS MUCH AS THEY COULD,
BECOME PART OF THE PROBLEM. LET ME EXPLAIN WHAT I MEAN.

THERE IS A GROWING DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE WORLD'S
BURDEN OF ILLNESS -- WHICH IS BORNE BY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
-- AND THE WORLD'S BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES -- WHICH ARE
SET BY THE DEVELOPED NATIONS. IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXAMPLE,
VERY LITTLE RESEARCH IS DONE ON ANY OF THE TROPICAL DISEASES,
WHICH ARE THE PRIME CRIPPLERS AND KILLERS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE

DEVELOPING NATIONS. OUR PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY DOES NOT GIVE

HIGH PRIORITY TO DEVELOPING DRUGS FOR THESE DISEASES. OUR

RESEARCH DOLLARS, OUR RESEARCH CAPACITIES, ARE TARGETED TOWARD

OUR OWN PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS. IT IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT TO

HAVE OUR NATIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH EFFORT REFLECT EVEN OUR

OWN SOCIETY'S PRIORITIES; IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE, AT THE

PRESENT TIME, UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM, TO GET IT TO REFLECT

THESE OVERWHELMING INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES.

AND YET IF WE DON'T DO THE RESEARCH, IF OTHER

DEVELOPED NATIONS DON'T APPLY THEIR TECHNOLOGY TO THESE PROB-

LEMS, WHO WILL DO IT? SURELY WE HAVE COME TO RECOGNIZE THE

INTERDEPENDENCE OF ALL PEOPLE ON THIS PLANET. WE ALL DEPEND

ON THE PRECIOUS RESOURCES WHICH ARE FOUND IN SELECTED COUNTRIES.

WE NEED TO SHARE OUR OIL, OUR FOOD PRODUCTION, OUR PRECIOUS

METALS, OUR ENGINEERING KNOW-HOW -- AND, I SUGGEST, WE NEED TO SHARE OUR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAPABILITIES.

I BELIEVE WE IN THE UNITED STATES BEAR A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS AREA -- FOR WE DRAIN THOUSANDS OF SKILLED PHYSICIANS AND SCIENTISTS FROM DEVELOPING NATIONS EVERY YEAR. WHEN THEY ARRIVE THEY BECOME PART OF OUR SYSTEM AND FOCUS ON OUR PRIORITIES. WHO IS THERE TO TAKE THEIR PLACE IN THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES? AS LONG AS THE DEVELOPED NATIONS HOARD THEIR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH CAPABILITIES AND IGNORE THESE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, THEN THEY WILL REMAIN PART OF THE PROBLEM THEMSELVES.

I PLEDGE TO YOU TODAY THAT I WILL DO ALL I CAN TO CONFRONT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF THIS INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CRISIS. I WANT THEM TO SEE,

IN HUMAN TERMS, WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT. I WANT THEM TO FEEL
THE SENSE OF OUTRAGE AT WHAT EXISTS AND TO DEMAND THAT WE, AS
A NATION, LEND MORE OF A HELPING HAND THAN WE HAVE IN THE PAST.
MOST IMPORTANTLY, I HOPE TO SHOW OUR PEOPLE, WITH YOUR HELP,
THAT THERE ARE CONCRETE THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE, AND DONE
QUICKLY AND INEXPENSIVELY. I KNOW THAT PRESIDENT CARTER SHARES
THESE FEELINGS AND IS COMMITTED TO THESE IDEAS.

WHAT SPECIFICALLY CAN BE DONE AND HOW SHOULD IT BE
DONE?

WE HAVE ALL COME TO LEARN THAT THE WAY PROBLEMS ARE
APPROACHED OFTEN DETERMINES WHETHER THEY CAN BE SOLVED. WE
HAVE LEARNED THE HARD WAY THAT HIGH TECHNOLOGY IS NOT THE
ANSWER; THAT BRICKS AND MORTAR ARE NOT THE ANSWER. WE HAVE
LEARNED THAT THE ANSWER LIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CLOSE

COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNTRIES WITH A VARIETY OF SKILLS. THE DEVELOPING NATIONS KNOW BEST WHAT THEIR PROBLEMS ARE. THEY KNOW WHAT CAN WORK IN THEIR RURAL AREAS AND WHAT CAN'T. WE IN THE DEVELOPED NATIONS MUST FOCUS ON COLLABORATING WITH THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS TO BUILD PERMANENT CHANGES WITHIN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES. THAT MEANS TRAINING LOCAL PEOPLE TO SOLVE LOCAL PROBLEMS. THAT MEANS FOCUSING ON BASIC PROBLEMS -- THOSE THAT ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES. WE KNOW IT CAN BE DONE. WE KNOW THAT SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CARE CAN BE ACHIEVED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EVEN THOUGH THE PER CAPITA INCOME REMAINS LOW. IN SRI LANKA, FOR EXAMPLE, THE AVERAGE INCOME IS LESS THAN \$150 PER YEAR, BUT THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF THEIR PEOPLE IS GREATER THAN THAT OF THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

KECALA, IN INDIA, HAS MADE SIMILAR PROGRESS. IT CAN BE DONE ELSEWHERE. I APPLAUD THE APPROACH OF YOUR GREAT ORGANIZATION -- AN APPROACH WHICH RECOGNIZES THAT ANSWERS MUST EMERGE FROM THE GROUND UP -- THEY CANNOT BE IMPOSED FROM THE TOP DOWN.

I WANT TO TAKE SPECIAL NOTE OF, AND EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR, TWO CURRENT WHO INITIATIVES. FIRST ARE YOUR PRIMARY CARE ACTIVITIES. HERE MORE THAN ANYWHERE ELSE THE DEVELOPMENT OF LASTING STRUCTURES IN EACH OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR EXPANDED IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM DEPENDS ON IT. I CAN THINK OF NO GREATER GOAL THAN THE ONE YOU HAVE SET FOR YOURSELF IN THAT PROGRAM -- TO IMMUNIZE ALL THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD BY 1990. SECOND IS THE TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH PROGRAM. UNTIL WE SUCCEED IN HARNES-

SING THE TALENTS OF THE

TO FOCUS ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, WE WILL
BE UNABLE TO FREE THEIR CITIZENS FROM THE STRANGLEHOLD OF
DISEASE AND POVERTY.

THESE TWO PROGRAMS ARE ONLY A PART OF YOUR ORGANIZA-
TION'S COMPREHENSIVE EFFORTS TO SHOW THAT CONCRETE STEPS CAN
BE TAKEN TO SOLVE SEEMINGLY OVERWHELMING PROBLEMS. TO SUCCEED
YOU NEED THE FULL PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES. I BELIEVE
MY COUNTRY SHOULD SHOULD ITS FAIR SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILI-
TIES IN THIS AREA. MY NATION HAS ALWAYS DONE WELL IN RESPONDING
TO SHORT-RUN CHALLENGES -- CHALLENGES WHERE THE OUTCOME CAN BE
ANTICIPATED FROM THE MOMENT THE ACTIVITY IS BEGUN. OUR HISTORY
AS A NATION IS DISTINGUISHED BY OUR ABILITY TO OVERCOME SHORT-
RANGE ADVERSITY. NOW WE ARE BEGINNING TO LEARN IF WE CAN
RESPOND TO LONGER-RANGE CHALLENGES -- CHALLENGES WHERE THE

PROBLEM DOES NOT SEEM AS IMMEDIATE OR AS PERSONAL; WHERE SOLUTIONS ARE IN THE DISTANT FUTURE. THE ENERGY CRISIS IS ONE SUCH CHALLENGE. SO, I BELIEVE IS THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CARE CRISIS. HERE THE PROBLEMS ARE NOT FELT PERSONALLY BY OUR PEOPLE; THERE IS NO SILVER BULLET TO PUT THINGS RIGHT QUICKLY; WE DON'T HAVE THE SKILL OR THE KNOWLEDGE TO SOLVE IT OURSELVES; A LONG-TERM COMMITMENT OF DOLLARS, RESEARCH EFFORT AND PERSONNEL, TO BE USED IN A COOPERATIVE WAY WITH OTHER NATIONS, IS REQUIRED. THIS IS THUS A VERY DIFFERENT KIND OF PROBLEM FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. I BELIEVE WE WILL RESPOND BEYOND WHAT WE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST. WE HAVE MADE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS -- EXAMPLES --

BUT THESE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED PIECEMEAL AND
DO NOT REPRESENT THE KIND OF NATIONAL COMMITMENT THAT IS
REQUIRED TO MAXIMIZE THE USEFULNESS OF OUR CONTRIBUTION. TO
DO THAT WILL REQUIRE A FUNDAMENTAL REORGANIZATION OF OUR
GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES. BUT EVEN
THAT WILL MAKE LITTLE DIFFERENCE IF WE DON'T MAKE THE EFFORT
TO GENERATE THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. I
BELIEVE PRESIDENT CARTER WILL MAKE THAT EFFORT. I ASSURE YOU
THAT I WILL.

SPECIFICALLY, I PROPOSE:

(1) A SUBSTANTIAL UNITED STATES RESEARCH EFFORT IN
THE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS. WE MUST GIVE
INCENTIVES TO OUR RESEARCHERS TO WORK IN THIS AREA. WE MUST
ATTRACT YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE FIELD. THE PROBLEMS THEMSELVES

ARE SCIENTIFICALLY CHALLENGING. WE HAVE NOT, HOWEVER, MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR RESEARCHERS TO GET SUPPORT FOR WORK IN THIS AREA. AS A NATION, THE UNITED STATES SPENDS VAST SUMS TO DEVELOP CURES FOR OUR OWN SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES -- DISEASES CAUSED BY EXCESSES IN OUR LIFESTYLE OR DAMAGES TO OUR ENVIRONMENT. IT IS SIMPLY INDEFENSIBLE FOR US NOT TO SPEND MORE THAN WE DO ON THE DISEASES OF DEVELOPING NATIONS -- DISEASES WHICH ARISE FROM CAUSES EXTERNAL TO PEOPLE THEMSELVES AND WHICH EXACT A DEVASTATING TOLL OF HUMAN LIFE.

(2) SUPPORT OF RESEARCH EFFORTS BASED IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS THEMSELVES.

(3) SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SCIENTISTS OF ALL TYPES, BASED IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS WHEREVER POSSIBLE AND IN THE UNITED STATES WHENEVER NECESSARY.

(4) A MAJOR COLLABORATIVE EFFORT WITH YOU TO ADAPT AVAILABLE KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES FOUND IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS. IT IS SIMPLY NOT ENOUGH TO HAVE A NEW DRUG FOR SCHISTOSOMIASIS. WE NEED TO LEARN HOW TO DISTRIBUTE IT, HOW TO BE SURE IT'S TAKEN PROPERLY. WE NEED TO LEARN TO USE NEW PRODUCTS IN A WAY THAT IS SUITED TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH PEOPLE LIVE.

(5) A MAJOR EFFORT TO FOCUS THE RESOURCES OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR ON THE PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS. I WILL MAKE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO CHALLENGE THE UNITED STATES' PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO FOCUS ON THESE PROBLEMS. I PLEDGE TO MEET PERSONALLY WITH THE LEADERS OF THAT INDUSTRY THIS MONTH TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS:

-- WHY MORE RESEARCH ISN'T BEING DONE TO
DEVELOP TREATMENTS FOR THE DISEASES OF DEVELOPING
NATIONS.

-- WHY MORE ISN'T BEING DONE TO ASSURE THE
AVAILABILITY AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THOSE DRUG PRODUCTS
THAT ARE ALREADY DEVELOPED.

-- HOW TO REDUCE THE RELATIVELY LARGE PROPORTION
OF THE TOTAL HEALTH DOLLAR WHICH IS SPENT ON DRUGS
IN DEVELOPING NATIONS -- IN SOME CASES AS HIGH AS
35 PERCENT OF THE HEALTH BUDGET.

THE CHALLENGE HERE IS NOT INTENDED TO FALL SOLELY
ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY. IT IS A
CHALLENGE TO SEE IF INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT CAN WORK TOGETHER
ON PROBLEMS WHOSE SOLUTION REQUIRES A POOLING OF ALL OUR TALENTS

AND RESOURCES -- PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

(6) THAT THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATE WITH OTHER NATIONS IN THE FORMATION, UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP, OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CORPS. I WOULD HOPE YOU WOULD CONSIDER FORMING SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE CORPS TO WHICH PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS, WORKING IN THE FIELD IN YOUR PROGRAMS, COULD BELONG. THE CORPS WOULD BE MADE UP OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT SKILLS -- THE SCIENTISTS, THE NURSES' AIDES, THE COMMUNITY WORKERS, THE DOCTORS, THE ENGINEERS -- ALL UNITED BY A COMMON COMMITMENT TO THE PEOPLE THEY WERE SERVING. THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS SHOULD KNOW WHAT EACH OTHER IS DOING, SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO INTERACT WITH ONE ANOTHER. THEY SHOULD FEEL PART OF AN EFFORT THAT TRANSCENDS NATIONAL BOUNDARIES. IF THEY GET TURNED ON, AND I BELIEVE THEY WILL BE, THE MESSAGE

WILL SPREAD IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES WHEN THEY RETURN HOME.

THIS WILL HELP GENERATE THE SUPPORT IN ALL OF OUR NATIONS FOR

THE SUSTAINED EFFORT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE WORK IS

DONE.

FINALLY, LET ME MAKE IT CLEAR THAT I BELIEVE THE

TIME IS RIGHT FOR INCREASING WORLDWIDE SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAMS

OF THIS GREAT ORGANIZATION. THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ARE

GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER. THEY ARE LEARNING THAT THEY

HAVE TO DEPEND MORE ON EACH OTHER -- THAT TO SURVIVE WE MUST

TRUST EACH OTHER AND WORK WITH EACH OTHER. OUR LIVES ARE

FUNDAMENTALLY INTERTWINED. A POLITICAL CRISIS IN THE MOST

REMOTE PART OF THE GLOBE IS OF CONCERN TO ALL OF US.

THE WORLD IS TOO SMALL TO ALLOW TWO BILLION PEOPLE

TO LANGUISH IN POVERTY, HUNGER AND DISEASE. IT IS FRUSTRATING

TO KNOW THAT THIS UNBELIEVABLE HUMAN SUFFERING WILL NOT BE
EASILY RELIEVED; IT CAN'T BE WILLED AWAY. BUT WE CAN WILL A
FIRM COMMITMENT TO PERSEVERE; WE CAN WILL, EACH OF US IN THE
DEVELOPED NATIONS, TO STAY THE COURSE, TO CONFRONT OUR OWN
COUNTRYMEN WITH THE PROBLEM, TO HELP THEM DEVELOP THEIR OWN
COMMITMENTS. I BELIEVE IT CAN BE DONE. I AM HONORED TO BE
ABLE TO HELP.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

The Vice President -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Farm Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5-5-77

To VP

Tell Bergland &
Congress leaders that
farm bill & food
stamp will be
vetoed if excessive.

J.C.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO
LONDON, NORTHERN ENGLAND, GENEVA

MAY 5 - 10, 1977

THURSDAY - MAY 5, 1977
DAY #1

From: Tim Kraft

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1977 - SUMMARY SCHEDULE

9:30 a.m.	Departure Ceremony - South Grounds.
EDT	<u>Remarks.</u>
9:40 a.m.	Helicopter to Andrews AFB.
10:00 a.m.	Air Force One departs en route Heathrow Airport, London, England. (Flying Time: 7 hours) (Time Change: +5 hours)
10:00 p.m.	Arrive Heathrow International Airport.
BST	<u>Remarks.</u>
10:10 p.m.	Depart Airport via motorcade en route Winfield House. (Driving Time: 40 minutes)
10:55 p.m.	Arrive Winfield House. OVERNIGHT.

NOTE: Your first event on Friday,
May 6: Depart Winfield House at
8:05 a.m. en route Heathrow
Airport for visit to Northern
England.

While in London, you will be staying at Winfield House, the U.S. Ambassador's Residence. It was built by Barbara Hutton as the honeymoon site for her first marriage. During the war, it was used as a hospital and later on, as an American Officer's Club.

Winfield House is not owned by the United States, but is made available to us on a very long-term lease. It was refurbished at a cost of \$2 million by Former Ambassador Walter Annenberg.

Dr. Lukash, Tim Kraft, Commander Reason, and Susan Clough will be housed at Winfield House; Secretary Vance, Secretary Blumenthal, Dr. Brzezinski and all other members of the American party will be staying at the Britannia Hotel. The Press Corps will be at the Churchill Hotel.

THURSDAY - MAY 5, 1977 - DAY # 1
WHITE HOUSE DEPARTURE CEREMONY

SEQUENCE

9:30 a.m. You and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Vice President and Mrs. Mondale, depart Diplomatic Entrance of the White House en route microphone area.

9:31 a.m. You and Mrs. Carter and Vice President and Mrs. Mondale join Secretaries Vance and Blumenthal, and their wives, at the microphone area.

Vice President's remarks.

Remarks conclude.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

9:35 a.m. PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

9:37 a.m. Your remarks conclude. You bid farewell to Mrs. Carter, Vice President and Mrs. Mondale, Mrs. Vance and Mrs. Blumenthal and board helicopter.

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS ABOARD
HELICOPTER

Secretary Cyrus Vance
 Secretary Michael Blumenthal

9:40 a.m. Helicopter departs South Lawn en route Andrews AFB.

9:55 a.m. Helicopter arrives Andrews AFB.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
 CLOSED DEPARTURE

THURSDAY - MAY 5, 1977 - DAY # 1

Board Air Force One.

10:00 a.m.

Air Force One departs Andrews AFB
en route Heathrow Airport, London,
England.

(Flying Time: 7 hours)
(Time Change: +5 hours)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS ABOARD
AIR FORCE ONE

Richard N. Cooper	Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs
Anthony M. Solomon	Undersecretary of Treasury for Monetary Affairs
Robert S. Strauss	Special Representative for Trade Negs.
David E. McGiffert	Asst. Secy./Defense-International Security Affairs
Evan Dobelle	Chief of Protocol
Henry Owen	Special Rep. for Preparation of Summit Meetings
Roger Waldman	Assistant to Henry Owen
Robert Hormats	NSC
Robert Hunter	NSC

HEATHROW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LONDON, ENGLAND, ARRIVAL

10:00 p.m.

Air Force One arrives Heathrow International
Airport, London, England.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

Charge Ronald I. Spiers, U.S.
Embassy, London, will board
Air Force One and greet you.

THURSDAY - MAY 5, 1977 - DAY # 1

You and Charge Spiers descend front ramp of Air Force One and proceed to the receiving line.

You will be met by:

Baroness Stedman (Lady in Waiting who is representing the Queen. She should be addressed as "Baroness Stedman.")

The Right Honorable James Callaghan, Prime Minister

Mr. K.B. Walter, Director, Heathrow International Airport

C.F.R. Barclay, H.M.G., Hospitality

10:05 p.m.

Escorted by the Prime Minister, you proceed to the speaker's platform.

Remarks by the Prime Minister.

10:08 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

10:10 p.m.

Remarks conclude. You proceed to motorcade for boarding where you will bid farewell to the Lady in Waiting, Baroness Stedman, and the Prime Minister.

You, Jeff Carter, and Charge Spiers board your car and depart Heathrow International Airport en route Winfield House.

(Driving Time: 40 minutes)

THURSDAY - MAY 5, 1977 - DAY # 1

10:55 p.m.

Motorcade arrives Winfield House.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

Escorted by Charge Spiers, you proceed
inside residence.

OVERNIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN. *filed 5/5*

SUMMARY OF A JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT
ON ISSUES AT THE SUMMIT

This report, based on hearings conducted April 20 through 22 by the JEC, analyses and makes recommendations on various issues that are likely to be discussed at the Summit. These recommendations essentially reflect the majority view of the JEC and have not been endorsed by the full Congress. Following is a digest of the JEC report. In some instances, the JEC analysis is at variance with that of your economic advisers.

Growth in the Industrial World

JEC Recommendation:

The leading industrial countries should agree to growth rate targets and to the use of policies necessary to achieve these objectives.

JEC Analysis:

The report takes note of the 1974-75 worldwide recession, the sluggish recoveries in the OECD countries, and slow growth policies in those countries that reflect inflation fears. These developments have resulted in continued high unemployment, payments imbalances, and increasing protectionist sentiments. They carry the risk of a trade war. These problems would be mitigated by buoyant economic growth in the stronger economies-- Japan, Germany, and the U.S.

Japan has adopted a stimulus package and a 6.7 percent annual growth target, but most economists expect only about 6 percent growth in 1977. The German government has also adopted a stimulus program and a 5 percent growth target, but is likely to achieve only about 3.5 percent growth.

Withdrawal of the rebate and the expected shortfall in Federal spending is likely to push the U.S. growth rate below the Administration's 6.0 percent target. The report states (erroneously) that the Administration has reduced its 1977 growth forecast from 6 to 4.9 percent.

Cautious expansionary policies in these countries reflect inflation fears that probably are exaggerated given unused capacity and unemployment. The U.S., Japan, and Germany are likely to fall short of their target growth rates, resulting in worsening of already serious payments positions of the developing and weaker industrial countries.

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The problem of youth employment should be explored at an OECD-wide conference in fall 1977, the report suggested.

Trade Policy

JEC Recommendation:

Extend the December 31, 1977 target date for completion of the current GATT negotiations. Avoid new trade barriers and assure most-favored-nation access to U.S. markets. Renew OECD pledge against trade restraints.

JEC Analysis:

The Tokyo round has the objective of lowering trade restraints. For various reasons, including the 1976 elections in the U.S., Japan, and Germany, progress has been slow. Unless the deadline (agreed on at Rambouillet and reaffirmed at Puerto Rico) is extended, gains in the Tokyo round will be limited.

The report comes out strongly against the orderly marketing agreement approach taken by the President in the recent escape clause cases involving shoes and (potentially) color TVs. Reasons given are unfairness to our trade partners, since they cannot countervail; the fact that OMAs generate no tariff revenues; and the disproportionate impact of OMAs on low-income consumers. Further, OMAs establish global cartels and perpetuate bilateral solutions, which undermine the GATT. The report offers no alternatives as a response to the ITC findings, but is clearly anti-protectionist.

The Customs Court decision exempting Japanese TVs from domestic indirect taxes is strongly condemned. The practice is sanctioned by GATT and is followed in the U.S. for individual state taxes and for Federal excise taxes, such as the liquor tax. Suggested remedies are: The U.S. could modify its tax system (making the corporate income tax a value added tax), appellate courts could overrule the customs court decision, or GATT rules could be changed to allow exemption of U.S. imports from corporate profits taxes.

The importance of keeping U.S. markets open to imports of manufactured goods from developing countries is emphasized. Continuation of the 1976 Generalized System of Preferences is recommended.

Energy

JEC Recommendation:

Congress should act promptly to carry out the President's request to cut energy consumption and develop domestic energy resources.

JEC Analysis:

The report summarizes recent OPEC actions, comments favorably on the restraint shown by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, and describes the International Energy Agency. It cites an IEA evaluation that the U.S. has done substantially less well than Japan and most of Europe in its conservation efforts.

While not endorsing the Administration's energy proposal, due to lack of time to evaluate it, the JEC endorsed the President's leadership in announcing a tough program emphasizing conservation. Concern is voiced about the macroeconomic impact of higher energy prices. The JEC concludes that oil stockpiles must be accumulated quickly to avoid potential supply disruptions.

Exchange Rate Intervention and Adjustment

JEC Recommendation:

The IMF should promptly develop guidelines regarding intervention to influence exchange rates. Official intervention should be discouraged (except to curb disorderly conditions) and strong currencies should be allowed to appreciate.

JEC Analysis:

In 1976 Germany and Japan intervened to prevent their currencies from appreciating, and both countries accrued significant trade and current account surpluses. The report reviews IMF deliberations on this issue, pointing out it is difficult to assess the extent of intervention. The report says that intervention seems now to have been curtailed by both countries. However, both should be encouraged to reduce their trade and current account surpluses so that deficits of weaker countries will be reduced. If surpluses persist, Japan and Germany should increase lending to these countries.

Balance of Payments Financing

JEC Recommendation:

Strong currency countries, including the U.S. should contribute additional resources to the IMF, to be available to all members under conditions established by the IMF.

JEC Analysis:

The report discusses the payments deficits of the

non-OPEC countries and the potential financial problems for the IMF. It concurs with the rejection by the 94th Congress of the Ford Administration supported proposal for a \$25 billion OECD Financial Support Fund. The IMF, rather than a new agency under OECD auspices, is the appropriate institution to provide resources to finance payments deficits.

The report opposes another IMF quota increase because many countries in the previously established lending group now have weak external payments positions themselves. It does propose that a group of the strong industrial countries and the OPEC countries contribute funds to the IMF that could be lent to IMF members for up to two or three years. It also suggests that the IMF play a greater role in monitoring and assisting international lending by private commercial banks (a proposal made by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns). Further, the report questions IMF criteria and policies for lending, in particular requirements that borrower governments pursue excessively deflationary policies.

Developing Countries Issues

JEC Recommendation:

A general discussion of problems facing less developed countries emphasizes that trade liberalization would be the most important single policy to alleviate those problems.

JEC Analysis:

With respect to the North-South dialogue, the report opposes indexation of raw materials prices and the common fund idea to stabilize prices of unspecified commodities. It supports aid transfers, but notes the problem of competing budget demands.

To stabilize export earnings of LDCs, the JEC favors commodity price stabilization agreements on a case-by-case basis, additional compensatory financing, and measures to encourage diversification of exports.

Multilateral development banks should finance projects to exploit domestic energy resources and create efficient export and import-competing industries. U.S. should authorize \$2.4 billion for the Fifth Replenishment of the International Development Association.

OPEC should be encouraged to participate more fully in international lending institutions.

Members of the JEC made several dissenting recommendations. A synopsis follows:

Senator Javits:

. It is unrealistic to expect Japan and Germany to commit themselves to specific growth targets.

. Policy toward LDCs must include promotion of U.S. direct investment abroad.

. The proposed \$25 billion OECD financial support facility should not be abandoned.

Representatives C. Brown, G. Brown, Rousselot:

The U.S. should not pressure Germany and Japan to stimulate their economies more rapidly. Even if we could convince them to reduce their current account balances, the impact on world economic recovery would be minor.

. The report's analysis that Japanese and German intervention in exchange rate markets has contributed to their current account surpluses is challenged.

. "Commodity price fixing plans" are opposed. However, if such funds are necessary, a separate fund should be established for each commodity.

. LDCs must increase efforts at self help. The U.S. should favor nations that seek U.S. private investment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

The Vice President
Frank Moore

The attached was returned
in the President's outbox and
is forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Checklist on Important Legislation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

ENROLLED BILL
AGENCY REPORT
CAB DECISION
EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ARAGON
BOURNE
BRZEZINSKI
BUTLER
CARP
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HOYT
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
KING

KRAFT
LANCE
LINDER
MITCHELL
POSTON
PRESS
B. RAINWATER
SCHLESINGER
SCHNEIDERS
SCHULTZE
SIEGEL
SMITH
STRAUSS
WELLS
VOORDE

First bill then defeated 84 to 320. New bill is same as reported earlier with following changes:

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The Committee added to their original resolution approximately 25% of approved amendments in budget authority in three functions to partially reflect the add-on amendments adopted Thursday night. They are as follows:

National defense increase of \$1.15 billion in budget authority from original resolution and \$300 million in outlays; veterans benefits and services increase of \$125 million in budget authority and outlays; and law enforcement and justice increase of \$60 million in budget authority and \$20 million in outlays. The revised resolution also reduces the general government functions by \$7 million to reflect the Pike amendment on Congressional pay raises.

6. Energy Department legislation. H.R. 4263 approved by subcommittee last week. Set for full committee action this week and House Floor next week. (Energy legislation received Friday. Will be referred to committees today.)

7. CETA extension. Passed House by voice vote under suspension of the rules March 29. In Senate referred to Human Resources. Hearings completed. Subcommittee markup May 4.

8. Appropriation subcommittee now in markup. Full Committee considers all bill concurrently from May 23 through June 7 or 8. On House Floor beginning June 9.

9. House committee to report on legislation with fiscal 1978 budget impact by May 15. We then go into new House Floor schedule of meeting Monday and Tuesday at noon; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 10 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Frank Moore
Bert Lance
Landon Butler

The attached was signed by the
President and this copy is
forwarded to you for your infor-
mation.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Alaska North Slope Natural Gas

Rick/Bill

Frank Pagnotta brought this in --
the original was given to Jim Schlesinger by
the President. -- He also gave a copy to Bob
Linder. Shouldn't we send some info copies?

Trudy 5/5/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR

JAMES R. SCHLESINGER

Under the Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation Act, I am required to decide on September 1, 1977, whether a system to transport Alaska North Slope natural gas to the lower 48 States should be built, and, if so, which of the three competing applications should be selected. In order to organize Federal resources for this decision, I hereby authorize you to assign to the appropriate Federal agencies responsibility for providing the analysis and for coordinating preparation of the necessary reports.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1977

Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox and is
forwarded to you for your infor-
mation and appropriate action.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Welfare Reform

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI		
		MONDALE	ENROLLED BILL
		COSTANZA	AGENCY REPORT
	X	EIZENSTAT	CAB DECISION
		JORDAN	EXECUTIVE ORDER
		LIPSHUTZ	Comments due to
		MOORE	Carp/Huron within
		POWELL	48 hours; due to
	A	WATSON	Staff Secretary
			next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

May 4, 1977

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Joe Califano *JC*

Attached is a letter I propose to send to the Governors to put in motion our meetings with them on Welfare Reform. At our meeting last week you had indicated that you might want to send them such a letter. I do not think it is significant enough at this stage for you to write them. We have a lot of technical work and much agreement and disagreement coming up.

If you approve I will send the letter.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

JC
We concur.

Attachment

Jack Watson *Jack*

Stu Eizenstat *Stu*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

Honorable George C. Wallace
Governor of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Governor Wallace:

On May 2nd, President Carter announced certain program decisions and twelve goals he hopes to achieve in totally restructuring the welfare system. As the enclosed statement indicates, the President has decided to consolidate the AFDC, SSI and Food Stamp programs into a single cash payments program. He has left open whether to consolidate additional programs. The President has also decided to establish versatile training and jobs programs directed at this low income population. The other program elements include the minimum Federal benefit, varying only to accommodate differences in costs of living from one community to another; and assistance for those who work but make an inadequate income, by continuing the earned income tax credit and/or by additional assistance, where necessary, either through an increase in that credit or through some earned income supplement.

What has become clear to the President and to me in the past three months is the need to review, State by State, the structure of the benefit system so that we know precisely who may be helped or hurt under any particular proposal and so that we can be certain that the program the President proposes will be pro- rather than anti-work, and pro- rather than anti-family.

Within the next few weeks we will be in touch with your key staff people and hope that we can work out the facts and issues related to your State no later than the end of June. To do this, we will need your cooperation and personal attention during this period. I am sure you understand the urgency of this task, particularly in view of the fact that the President has committed to the Congress to submit completed legislation prior to the August recess. In addition to analyzing the benefit structure in your State, we also wish to discuss the manner of timing of fiscal relief so that we can be fair to local and State governments as we pursue the President's goals.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1977

MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN LUD ASHLEY AND MEMBERS OF
THE AD HOC SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Wednesday, May 4, 1977

9:00 a.m. (30 minutes)

The State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the National Energy Plan.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Reps. Ashley and Anderson intend to make opening remarks. Dr. Schlesinger will make his presentation and take questions until your arrival. The committee members will focus on the development of the goals of the energy plan.

Participants: This committee is heavily laden with powerful and senior members of the House. Included in the membership are the chairmen of seven standing or joint committees. Regions of the country are represented as follows: as a percentage of the total Committee membership: South--38%, Midwest--25%, Northeast--18%, West/Southwest--12%, Northwest--7%. Committee members who are co-sponsors of H.R. 4263, Energy Reorganization Bill, or identical bills: Ashley, McCormack, Mikulski, Moffett, Rangel, Tsongas, Udall, Anderson, Horton, Moorhead (Cal). Based on Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA) ratings for 1976, the Committee Democrats are moderate to liberal, except for Young (TX), Waggoner, Flowers and Wilson (TX). Murphy (PA), a freshman, is an unknown at this point. The Republicans on the committee are conservative, except for Anderson, Horton, Steers, and possibly Steiger. See attachment for data on individual members. From the staff: Frank Moore, Jim Free, Fred Hitz, Dr. Schlesinger, Al Alm, Les Goldman.

Press Plan: Brief coverage at beginning of the meeting.

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for Preservation Purposes**

III. TALKING POINTS

1. The Committee is particularly interested in the first three goals dealing with energy conservation. You may wish to point out that achievement of these goals by 1985 will require significant reductions in transportation energy use. Your proposals for an excise tax on fuel inefficient cars and standby gasoline tax are major initiatives designed to reach the goals. Also, your proposals for conversion of industrial and utility use of gas and oil to coal, building insulation, the wellhead tax, and utility reforms will also be necessary to help achieve the goals. Beyond specific legislative measures, there will also be a need to encourage voluntary conservation efforts.
2. You may wish to make the point that agreement on energy goals is a fundamental part of the energy program. The establishment of national goals can challenge the Congress and the American people to deal effectively with energy problems and can become a measure of our progress toward these goals.
3. You may also wish to compliment the House for establishing an ad hoc committee to consider your energy proposals. This committee could provide a focal point for dealing comprehensively with your energy program.
4. Finally, you may wish to reiterate your commitment to work closely with Congress on passage of energy legislation.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (listed in order of Committee rank)						FEA Congressional Affairs
DEMOCRATS (DISTRICT/STATE)	FIRST ELECTED	1976 %	DISTRICT: POPULATION, ECONOMIC BASE, MAJOR CITY	ENERGY INTERESTS	OTHER ENERGY-RELATED COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS; LEADERSHIP POSITIONS	
Thomas Ashley (9-OH)	1954	54	urban; industry, shipping; Toledo	"leery about across-the-board deregulation" of oil and gas prices; concerned about OPEC setting prices in this country; minor reservations about nuclear power		
Richard Bolling (5-MO)	1948	68	urban; industry, shipping; Kansas City	helping to establish a National Energy Policy	Joint Economic, Chairman; Rules	
Harley Staggers (2-WVA)	1948	74	rural; industry, mining; Morgantown	development of vast coal resources, all energy matters	Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Chairman	
John Moss (3-CA)	1952	73	suburban/urban; government; Sacramento	supply and price of fossil fuels, natural gas, oil, uranium and nuclear power	Government Operations; Interstate and Foreign Commerce	
Henry Reuss (5-WISC)	1954	78	urban; industry, commerce; Milwaukee	weatherization (insulation), solar, wind (private experiments in Wisconsin - windmill for home)	Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Chairman	
Charles Vanik (22-OH)	1954	73	suburban; commerce; Cleveland	solar, recycling	Ways & Means	
Paul Rogers (11-FLA)	1955	91	suburban; commerce, tourism; W. Palm Beach	oil, clean air, Energy Policy and Conservation Act	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	
John Dingell (16-MI)	1955	76	suburban/urban; industry, esp. autos; Detroit	conservation, electric utilities, middle and long-term energy demand, petroleum and natural gas pricing	Interstate & Foreign Commerce	
Al Ullman (2-ORE)	1956	72	rural/suburban; timber; Salem	all elements of energy that would be affected by the Internal Revenue Code	Ways & Means, Chairman; Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Chairman	

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

<u>DEMOCRATS</u> (DISTRICT/STATE)	<u>FIRST ELECTED</u>	<u>1976 %</u>	<u>DISTRICT: POPULATION, ECONOMIC BASE, MAJOR CITY</u>	<u>ENERGY INTERESTS</u>	<u>OTHER ENERGY-RELATED COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS; LEADERSHIP POSITIONS</u>
Walter Flowers (7-ALA)	1968	86	suburban/rural; agriculture, industry; Tuscaloosa	fossil and nuclear energy (all alternatives); pricing of oil and gas	Science and Technology
Mike McCormack (9-WASH)	1970	58	rural/suburban; agriculture; Yakima	nuclear power, alternative energy resources (solar, geothermal)	Science and Technology
Charles Rangel (19-NY)	1970	97	urban; commerce; Harlem	utilities, weatherization	Ways & Means
Charles Wilson (2-TX)	1972	95	rural/suburban; agriculture; Orange	Maintaining the domestic oil and gas industry, nuclear energy	Appropriations
Joseph Fisher (10-VA)	1974	55	suburban; government, white collar industry; D.C. Suburbs	tax aspects of all energy	Ways & Means
Toby Moffett (6-CONN)	1974	57	suburban/urban; industry, commerce; New Britain	conservation (Insulation, solar), utilities (rate reform), oil and natural gas pricing	Government Operations; Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Philip Sharp (10-IN)	1974	60	rural/suburban; industry/ agriculture; Muncie	all energy matters	Interior and Insular Affairs; Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Paul Tsongas (5-MASS)	1974	67	suburban/urban; light industry; Lowell	nuclear, coal strip mining, solar and conservation; 95% in support of energy plan	Interior and Insular Affairs
Barbara Mikulski (3-MD)	1976	75	urban; industry, shipping; Baltimore	all energy matters	Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Austin Murphy (22-PA)	1976	55	suburban/rural; heavy industry; Washington	coal, nuclear energy	Interior and Insular Affairs

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

<u>DEMOCRATS (DISTRICT/STATE)</u>	<u>FIRST ELECTED</u>	<u>1976 %</u>	<u>DISTRICT: POPULATION, ECONOMIC BASE, MAJOR CITY</u>	<u>ENERGY INTERESTS</u>	<u>OTHER ENERGY-RELATED COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS; LEADERSHIP POSITIONS</u>
John Young (14-TX)	1956	61	urban/rural; industry, esp. oil and chemicals; Corpus Christi	nuclear energy	Rules
Dan Rostenkowski (8-ILL)	1958	81	urban; commerce; Chicago	conservation, solar, nuclear	Chief Deputy Majority Whip; Ways & Means
James Corman (21-CA)	1960	67	urban; commerce aerospace; Los Angeles	solar, coal, steam, geothermal, coal conversion, wind power	Chairman, DNCC (Democratic National Congressional Committee; Ways & Means
Morris Udall (2-AZ)	1961	58	urban/rural; commerce; Tuscon	nuclear, solar, oil and gas	Interior and Insular Affairs, Chairman; Select Committee on the OCS
Joe Waggoner, Jr. (4-LA)	1961	100	urban/rural; commerce, oil; Shreveport	all energy matters, deregulation	Ways and Means
Jonathan Bingham (22-NY)	1964	86	urban; commerce; Bronx	nuclear energy	Interior and Insular Affairs
Thomas Foley (5-WASH)	1964	58	rural/urban; agriculture, commerce; Spokane	agriculture energy, hyrdoelectric energy, nuclear energy	Chairman, Democratic Caucus; Agriculture, Chairman
Bob Eckhardt (8-TX)	1966	61	suburban/urban; industry, shipping; Houston	oil and natural gas	(Past Chairman), Democratic Study Group; Interior and Insular Affairs; Interstate and Foreign Commerce

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (Listed in order of Committee rank)					
REPUBLICANS (DISTRICT/STATE)	FIRST ELECTED	1976 %	DISTRICT: POPULATION, ECONOMIC BASE, MAJOR CITY	ENERGY INTERESTS	OTHER ENERGY-RELATED COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS; LEADERSHIP POSITIONS
John Anderson (16-IL)	1960	68	urban/rural; light industry, agriculture; Rockford	Nuclear energy, natural gas	Republican Conference, Chairman; Rules
Clarence Brown (7-OH)	1965	65	suburban/rural; industry, agriculture; Springfield	Solar, oil, gas, electric	Government Operations; Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Frank Horton (34-NY)	1962	66	suburban/urban; white collar industry; Rochester	Nuclear energy, natural gas, solar	Commission on Federal Paperwork, Chairman; Government Operations
John Wydler (5-NY)	1962	56	suburban; commerce; Long Island suburbs	All energy matters	Government Operations; Science and Technology
Garry Brown (3-MI)	1966	51	suburban/rural; industry, pharmaceuticals; Kalamazoo	Weatherization; all energy matters	Government Operations
William Steiger (6-WISC)	1966	63	rural/suburban; industry, agriculture; Oshkosh	Favors gradual deregulation of new natural gas; nuclear waste disposal problem	Ways and Means
James Collins (3-TX)	1968	74	urban/suburban; commerce; Dallas	Oil and gas, coal	Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Barry Goldwater, Jr. (20-CA)	1969	67	suburban/urban; commerce; Los Angeles	Fossil, all non-weapons nuclear (RD), coal, oil and gas technologies, solar, geothermal, wind power, ocean thermo radiants	Republican Study Committee, Vice Chairman; Science and Technology
Bill Archer (7-TX)	1970	100	urban/suburban; commerce; Houston	Exploration and development of fossil fuels, solar	Ways and Means

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

<u>REPUBLICANS (DISTRICT/STATE)</u>	<u>FIRST ELECTED</u>	<u>1976 %</u>	<u>DISTRICT: POPULATION, ECONOMIC BASE, MAJOR CITY</u>
James Martin (9-NC)	1972	54	urban/suburban; white collar industry; Charlotte
Carlos Moorhead (22-CA)	1972	63	suburban; commerce; Glendale
Marvin Edwards (5-OK)	1976	50	urban/suburban; commerce, oil, aviation; Oklahoma City
Newton Steers (8-MD)	1976	47	suburban; government, white collar industry; D.C. suburbs

ENERGY INTERESTS

All energy matters

All energy matters

Oil and gas

Solar, nuclear

OTHER ENERGY-RELATED COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS; LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Ways and Means

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Interior and Insular Affairs